

SPECIAL CABLES FROM
OLD WORLD CAPITALSMAN NEWSPAPERS
RIDICULE ENGLISH

at Britain No Longer Con- sidered as Holding Bal-
ance of Power.

ST HELP AUSTRIA

Government of Kaiser Would
seriously Object to Any
Slavic Secession.

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
BERLIN, March 8.—When Bismarck
ago in his speech uttered the
words, "We Germans fear God,
nobody else in the world," there is
doubt that he meant what he said,
at the same time there exists at
bottom of many German hearts the
conviction that England, which
of all European countries re-
mained unconquered by the great Na-
tion, was still the same impertur-
bance, without whose consent no at-
tempt might be made to revise the map
of the world.

But belief has now vanished alto-
gether, and Germany feels strong
enough to formulate her world policies
entirely regardless of the people liv-
ing on the large channel islands.
The English people themselves
have destroyed Germany's ideas
of their power. A nation that year
after year takes no precautions to con-
sider that it lives in a continuous hy-
sterial state of fear and trepidation
and expect to be looked upon as a
serious adversary in a possible fight,
the old idea of England's imper-
turbability, in the German mind, has
gone the way of a new idea that En-
gland would be enough to kill the ma-
jority of Englishmen, if war were de-
clared.

Poke Fun.

The latest ghosts raised by the Eng-
lish press have provoked an outburst
of mirth all over Germany. The
whole German press has been
laughing at the English visionaries,
in their abject terror see the air
filled with mysterious Zeppelins and
a crowd of German craft, a
shot from whose aerial torpedo
would be enough to sink the most
valuable British "Dreadnoughts."
But it is kind enough to inform
the English that the German
press is occupied with the idea of
magnetizing the rock of
England and thus converting it into
a magnet for British fleet ap-
proaching it with such force that the
magnetic force will be shattered by
impact. It adds that on Heligoland
a lunatic asylum is to be built,
which is to be reserved exclusively for
English journalists. The Deutsche
Presse informs the English, un-
der the pseudonym of a German
psychologist has discovered
a method of interpreting and pre-
serving all rays of light that might illu-
minate the brains of editors of Brit-
ish publications.

The Tagblatt remarks that such
talks about new warships of terri-
fic power usually crop up in the dog
The Lokalanzeiger declares that
the part of the inventory in
English things relating to the de-
struction of the country in general and to
matters in particular.

Is Critical.

It is hardly to be wondered at that
leaving aside the thought of
England, lays her own politi-
cians as if that unfortunate coun-
try did not exist. Reckoning, in fact,
with Austria, Russia and France,
matters stand now after the Bal-
can wars has destroyed the old Turkish
empire, Germany's first consideration
is the co-operation and
which are necessary to the success
of her plans. Austria's position at the
moment is in a very weak
and Germany is forced to resist the
which threaten her from with-
in as well as from without. The Bal-
can alliance has created a new strong-
hold on Austria's eastern frontier
and has powerful allies within the
Balkan states, Dalmatia, Croatia and
Serbia are in all inhabited by Serbs,
would ten times rather join their
own in Serbia proper than remain
under Austrian rule, and in case of a
war with Serbia, Austria would not dare
send a single regiment from these dis-
tricts.

Oppose Secession.

Germany will do everything she can
to preserve peace, but realizing what
is to happen when old Emperor
Joseph dies, she is now strain-
ing every nerve to increase her army
to the limit of her financial
power in order to be in a position to
step down if the Slavs living in
the Balkan monarchy should express a
wish to secede from Austria and in-
tegrate their districts in Serbia or
Croatia, with the willing assent of
Germany's chief aim is to be
strong enough to prevent this in
the event of the protest of Russia and pos-
sibly France.

Germany does not for a moment think
of what has ceased to be a worthy
ally will she think of what En-
gland may say when the time comes
that Turkey shall prove herself in-
capable of governing her Asiatic prov-
inces, and the time is not

KAISER AND KAISERIN--Here is a striking group of the German royal family. Above is Emperor William and his wife. Below, reading from left to right, Princes Adalbert, August William, Joachim, Princess Victoria Louise, the Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Eitel Frederick and Prince Oscar.

WOMEN HONORED
BY GEOGRAPHERS

Twenty More Names Will Be
Added to Present Sixteen
in Royal Society.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, March 8.—In addition to
the sixteen women just elected fellows
of the Royal Geographical society, it
has twenty other names under con-
sideration.

All the women on whom the distinc-
tion has so far been conferred are
travelers of wide experience. They
include:

Miss Susette Taylor, sister of Miss
Annie Taylor, the first white woman
to live in the Chumbi valley, in Tibet.
She has been around the world, spent
some time with the begum of Bhopal
in India, and crossed the frontier three
times to see her sister in Tibet. She
has traveled also around Russia and the
Caucasus.

Mrs. Olive Temple (nee Miss Olive
McLeod) made a daring and romantic
journey of 4500 miles to Wasai, in
central Africa, to pay a last tribute
to Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, who was
murdered by natives of Wasai in May,
1910. She was the first white woman
to make the journey, and described
her adventures in her book, "Chiefs
and Cities of Central Africa."

Miss Gertrude Bell and Miss Emma
Bell, daughters of Sir Hugh Bell, have
traveled extensively. Miss Gertrude
Bell was once robbed by Kurds at
Midyat, in Asiatic Turkey. She also
achieved fame by making several first
ascents of mountains in the Burmes
Oberland.

Mrs. Longstaff, wife of Dr. Thomas
Longstaff, the mountaineer, has climbed
in the Alps, Caucasus, Himalayas and
Rockies.

Macaulay's Niece Dies.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, March 8.—Mrs. Fell, the fa-
vorite niece of Lord Macaulay, the his-
torian and essayist, has died in a work-
house hospital, Manchester, aged 86
years. Mrs. Fell, who was the widow
of a clergyman, received an allowance
from relatives, but when she became ill
and two nurses were necessary to at-
tend her, she was taken to the hospital.

thought to be very far off, Germany
will take Anatolia and everything else
she wants, and let England protest as
much as she wants to absolutely un-
heeded.

Russia's protests Germany will listen
to, but she hopes to silence them by
permitting Russia to do as she pleases
in the direction of the frontier of
India.

And the funny part of it is that Ger-
man statesmen are fully aware of the
fact that among themselves English-
men still cherish the old belief that
England holds the balance of the world
and has but to speak to make it se-
cure.

SEEKING TO RESTORE
KINGDOM OF POLAND

People Are Convinced That
Time for National Upris-
ing Is Near.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

BERLIN, March 8.—In the kingdom
of Poland the various parts of which
are now held by Germany, Austria and
Russia, patriots feel convinced that the
hour for a new national uprising is
drawing near. Ever since Prince Ho-
benlohe's mission to the czar ended in
failure, the people have felt sure that
a war between Austria and Russia is
imminent, and are preparing to fish in
the troubled waters, hoping to restore
once more the old kingdom. There is
great activity in the Polish provinces
of Russia, and the Russian secret po-
lice have been busy breaking up secret
meetings of Poles who are working for
a union between their countrymen in
all three empires.

The plan is that the united descen-
dants of the subjects of the old king-
dom of Poland shall offer their ser-
vices to Austria when the war with Rus-
sia comes. Austria in turn promises to
work for the re-establishment of Poland
as an autonomous kingdom in federation
with the dual monarchy as soon as
Russia is beaten. In return for the
Polish provinces which Prussia would
lose, the Kaiser would force Russia to
cede to Prussia the Russian Baltic prov-
inces in which the majority of the popu-
lation are Germans or of German de-
scendants.

Of course the scheme is an absolute-
ly hopeless one, but in the eyes of the
Polish Nationalists it is the only prac-
tical solution of the Polish question,
and they are working for it heart and
soul.

The headquarters of the movement is
in Galicia, and the patriots are said
to have received money from the rich
Polish exiles all over the world. Among
the contributors is named the famous
pianist, Paderewski, who is living in
Switzerland.

OXFORD MANNERS ARE
DISCUSSED IN ISIS

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, March 8.—The "Oxford man-
ner" has been a favorite target of out-
side critics for years. In this week's
issue of Isis, a good deal of humor, and
equivalent in Oxford of "The Madison
Square smile" in New York.

The Isis does outside world
that it is bad form to shake hands in
Oxford. From this perhaps sensible ab-
stention from handshaking has extended
a custom of looking bored and avoiding
any expression that might possibly be
represented as sentimental.

The habit perhaps most marked in
the astonishing ingenuity displayed by
athletes and others in congratulating
anyone on a success without saying one
word which would be called direct praise
or congratulation. A muttered "graters"
is, however, not bad form if it is accom-
panied with a sufficiently allusive man-
ner.

WANTS INCREASE
OF ENGLISH ARMY

Lord Roberts Declares That
Great Britain Must Keep
Pace With World.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, March 8.—In a recent
speech at Bristol, Field Marshal Lord
Roberts made a vigorous plea for an
increase in the army and naval strength
of England.

Among other things, Lord Roberts
said:

"For a hundred years our suprema-
cy at sea has been undisputed and our
army sufficient to undertake all the
duties required of it; although sometimes
at enormous unnecessary cost, owing to
our carelessness as to military arrange-
ments. Unfortunately, there is now no
justification for this immunity from
anxiety. Other nations are building
powerful fleets, and year by year are
increasing their armies. If, therefore,
we intend to hold our own as a great
power, how are we to succeed unless
by emulating that display of national
spirit and by demanding, at any sacri-
fice, an increase in our army and navy
proportionate to the increase of theirs?"

"I have no desire to stir up an ag-
gressive or jingo spirit in the nation.
That is the last thing I wish. Peace,
not war, is my aim and earnest desire;
defense, not offense; preservation, not
aggression. But you must bear in mind
the parable. 'When a strong man keepeth
his palace his goods are in peace; but
when a stronger than he shall come
upon him and overcome him, he taketh
from him all his armor wherein he
trusted, and divideth his spoils.'"

DUELISTS IGNORANT
OF ART OF FENCING

PARIS, March 8.—A duel was fought at
the Parc des Princes recently by M.
Warnod and M. Pierre Millet, neither of
whom knew anything about fencing.
When the rapier was placed in their
hands one of them held his as if it were
a lighted taper, while the other looked as
though he had never seen a rapier before.
But what they lacked in experience
they made up in ardor, and they rushed
at each other in alarming fashion. The
man in charge of the contest knew his
business, and every time the fight looked
dangerous he knocked up the duellists' rapier.
When the fight had lasted half
an hour and three blows had been fought,
a halt was called till they had re-
covered breath.

Then they began again, and M. Millet
slightly wounded his adversary in the
chest. M. Warnod then took the off-
ensive and brought the duel to an end by
inflicting a flesh wound in M. Millet's
forearm.

Hatches Chick: Eats It.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, March 8.—The Kolb culture
at the "zoo" has eaten its chick, after
spending fifty-four days sitting on the
egg to hatch it.

Only the day before the vulture had
eaten three pounds of horseshoe, and as
it is fed only three times a week, its in-
fantile could not be attributed to
hunger.

FRENCH ARE EAGER
TO INCREASE ARMY

Public Favors Change of
Service Term From Two to
Three Years.

STRENGTH AT ANY COST

Nation Willing to Bear Ex-
pense in Order to Be Pre-
pared for War.

By GEORGES DUFRESNE.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
PARIS, March 8.—The resolve of the
French to increase the strength of the
German army has added new strength
to the revival of patriotism in France.
Even the most radical Socialists are
eager to checkmate Germany and as it
is evidently impossible suddenly to raise
the birth rate here, other means to in-
crease the numerical strength of France's
war forces are eagerly sought.

Nothing shows better than this: the
amazing revolution of feelings which has
taken place here since the beginning of
the new century. While everybody re-
joiced a few years ago when the length
of the French military service was re-
duced from three to two years, the whole
nation now clamors for the restitution
of the three years' service, and nobody
more eagerly than our young men, on
whose shoulders will fall the increased
burden.

War Is Possible.

A few years ago the people of France
considered a European war not only most
unlikely but even impossible, but recent
events have had their effects, and the
general opinion here is now: "We do
not want war, but nothing is more likely
than that war will soon be brought about
by force of circumstances over which we
have no control, and, this being the case,
we are determined to make every sacri-
fice to be found ready to fight, and win,
whenever the necessity arises."

The enormous wealth of this country,
as compared with tax-ridden, poverty-
stricken Germany, gives France con-
fidence in herself and it may now be said
that the whole nation is demanding from
the government provision for the equip-
ment of the army with the most modern guns
and fighting material absolutely regardless of
cost. The nation is willing to pay any
thing, convinced that the best means to
assure peace is to be prepared for war.

If the Kaiser succeeds in carrying out
his present plan the German army will
numerically surpass that of France by
25 per cent, but it is doubtful whether
he will be able to raise the necessary
money. If he does, however, Germany will
be absolutely unable to spend any
money on modernizing her material, es-
pecially her field artillery, which even
now is admittedly inferior to that of
France. While France will have plenty
of money to take advantage of every
new military invention made, and the
Balkan war has plainly shown that bat-
tles today are won by the artillery rather
than by the number of combatants.

Lawyer Puzzled.

The remarkable dilemma in which a
French lawyer has himself created a
great sensation in legal circles in
Paris.

A wealthy lady commissioned M. Henri
Brochou to act for her in the matter
of a painful scandal in which her son
was concerned. A few days ago the
lady received an anonymous letter set-
ting forth full particulars of the affair,
and threatening to expose the family if
\$10,000 were not forwarded to a certain
address immediately.

The lady at once took the letter to
her lawyer, who was no less dismayed
and puzzled by it than she was; for
M. Brochou could not do the thing
of becoming acquainted with the de-
tails contained in the letter.
He advised his client to write a check
for \$10,000, which he undertook to dis-
guise as a messenger, to deliver himself at
the address mentioned in the letter, which
that of a flat in a fashionable quar-
ter of Paris.

Just as he was arriving at the door
he noticed a heavily veiled lady enter.
He ran after her and entered the flat
before she could close the door. She
turned around and he recognized—his
wife.

Apparently she had idly meddled with
his legal papers and thus had come upon
and read those concerning his wealthy
client. M. Brochou was startled and
more than puzzled. At last he resolved
that it was his duty to deliver his wife
into the hands of the police, and ac-
cordingly he informed against her.
She was arrested, but not very long
afterwards the police arrived at M. Bro-
chou's house and took him also into
custody. His wife has since been re-
leased, but his indignation that she wrote
the blackmailing letter, and the poor
man cannot disprove her story.

Not Like Teddy.

An American friend of mine the other
day, after having noticed the immense
popularity of our new president, M. Poi-
net, remarked that he seemed to be the
Roosevelt of France.

Nothing could be more unjust to Presi-
dent Poincaré. While he is undoubtedly
every bit as patriotic as the American
ex-president, and as firm a believer in
the strenuous life, no man could have
done less to gain popularity. While
Roosevelt was not above making use of
a press agent, M. Poincaré makes every
effort to keep away from the limelight
and his popularity is due to his honesty
to him, so to speak, in spite of him-
self. A great admirer of the stars, he
goes to the theater very regularly, but
he has not once appeared in the presi-
dential box at any theater, preferring
to remain hidden among the audi-
ence, although entitled to the splen-
dors of the Elysees palace, he is still
inhabiting his modest little house in Rue
de Commauville de Marchand, and only
reluctantly he will leave it when he re-
turns from the country after Easter.

Lady Henry, formerly Miss
Julia Lewisohn, of New York,
who is known as one of the
most energetic women in Brit-
ish politics.

LADY HENRY CALLED
'SLAVE OF LIBERALS'

Titled American Said to Be
Great Help to Her Hus-
band in Politics.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, March 8.—Of the many
American women prominent in the Lib-
eral party, none is more energetic in
politics than Lady Henry. It is said
that no woman in England is more
helpful to her husband in the further-
ing of his political ambitions than
Lady Henry. She has left her house
in Carlton Gardens and has gone to
Cannes, and is now indulging in her
semi-annual holiday.

Lady Henry is one woman in Eng-
lish society who really needs recrea-
tions, for she has been called "the
slave of the Liberal party," so earnest
are her efforts in building her hus-
band's political career. She is an en-
thusiastic and skillful golfer, and the
splendid course at Cannes is the mag-
net which draws so many American and
English lovers of the game.

DOGS ONLY PETS
OF OLD RECLUSE

Canines Protect Dying Master,
Who Lived Eccentric Life
For Years.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, March 8.—The town of
Honiton, Devon, has just lost its most
eccentric character in the person of
George Newton. For years past New-
ton's extraordinary mode of living has
been the source of wonder to his neigh-
bors, and sometimes of trouble to the
authorities.

Years ago Newton was a baker in
business for himself, but a long while
back he gave up his trade and closed
his shop, which has since remained
closely shuttered. The premises be-
longed to him, as did also an adjoining
house, where he lived in a back kitchen.
Both houses were absolutely devoid
of furniture, except for a chair and table
in the kitchen, where Newton eked
out his existence with only dogs for
company.

It was his love for his animal pets
which was one of the old man's most
striking characteristics. He lavished
his affection upon them, and the dogs
—a miscellaneous pack, sometimes num-
bering as many as a dozen—seemed to recip-
rocate his attentions.

Recently Newton was found by his
neighbors in a dying condition. The
dogs resented their intrusion, and it
was some time before they could be
coaxed into captivity and so prevented
from continuing to guard their helpless
owner.

Law Stops Juvenile Smoking.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, March 8.—A recent sugges-
tion that the clauses of the children act,
prohibiting smoking by children under
16, were practically a dead letter, has
led the Sunday School Chronicle to ob-
tain the opinion of the chief constable
in some two large towns.

In very few cases do the replies af-
firm the failure of the clauses, although
several point to the need for strength-
ening the powers given to the police to
deal with the evil. In some towns a
number of convictions have been ob-
tained, while in others the mere exist-
ence of the act has been most beneficial
in checking juvenile smoking.

Sea Gulls Save Lives.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, March 8.—By following fly-
ing sea gulls three anglers from Llan-
idno, who were lost in a fog at sea
in a small boat, succeeded in reaching
land. For hours the three men rowed,
but could not see any sign of land. As
they were about to anchor from exhaus-
tion a flock of sea gulls were seen mak-
ing their way across the bay. Thinking
that the birds were making for the Great
Orme or the Little Orme (at either end
of the bay) to roost, the men followed
and eventually sighted land.

STRENGTHEN NAVY,
IS POPULAR DEMAND

English People Do Not Favor
Lord Roberts's Army Con-
scription Plan.

DISCUSS CANAL OPENING

Shippers Are Beginning to
Realize That New Methods
Will Be Required.

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, March 8.—With parliament
out of session for a short respite before
what promises to be an exceedingly ex-
citing session, political life here is dormant
as far as domestic questions are con-
cerned, but the foreign situation is fol-
lowed with great interest and astute ag-
nators have not missed the opportunity
to make use of the rather alarming Euro-
pean situation to promote their own
plans.

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes" (I
fear the Greeks bearing gifts) may be
said to express pretty accurately the
spirit in which the English people have
accepted the German government's will-
ingness to enter upon the naval agree-
ment originally proposed by Winston
Churchill for the purpose of limiting the
naval expenditures of the two countries,
and it is exceedingly doubtful whether
even the present liberal government will
be able to hold out against the popular
cry for a strong navy, which has resulted
from the continuous anti-German agita-
tion of the Tory press.

Jingo Press Approves.

Lord Roberts has, of course, eagerly
seized upon the fact that Germany has
planned to increase her army to push for-
ward with renewed energy his agitation
for general conscription in England, and
no day passes when we are not told that
it is our simple duty to our ally across
the channel to organize the British army
on continental principles. On this point
he has had the faithful assistance not
only of the whole English jingo press
but also of several influential French
papers like the Echo de Paris, which
hails with delight the field marshal's
declaration that England must have con-
scription in order to be able to deter-
mine the balance of power in Europe.

In the meantime the fact remains that
the majority of the English people are
opposed to conscription and if no
better argument is found in favor of it
than that this country must have it
in order to place a strong military force
at the disposal of the French Jingo
whenever they see fit to go to war with
Germany much water will surely run
underneath the bridge before every man
Englishman will have to spend two years
of his youth in barracks.

Unselfishness in politics or in any-
thing else that matters, has never
been a very prominent feature of the
English character and the idea that this
country should take up arms and prepare
to be ready to do so for any other
country but John Bull's own islands, is ut-
terly absurd. British patriotism will
always be strong enough to bring out
admirable sacrifices to defend the country
itself, but until the territorial army has
been manifestly proved a complete fail-
ure, not even the most ardent Jingo
will be able to convince the Eng-
lish people that they must adopt con-
scription to save their country.

English Not Joyful.

To say that the British are looking
forward to the coming opening of the Pan-
ama canal with anything like a feeling of
joy would be to show an utter dis-
regard of truth. The English people may
feel a tinge of admiration because our Ameri-
can cousins have succeeded where
France failed, but they are not a
slightest doubt that nine out of ten
Englishmen who take any interest in the
canal would not feel the least bit sorry
if landlocked France were to be
difficulties would have forced Uncle Sam
to give up the job when half finished.

The fact that the English people
are not so much interested in bringing
changes in John Bull's business methods
and routine and nothing is more unpleas-
ant to them than to see a new method
forced to form new habits. English
merchants and shippers have never been
eager to break new paths, with the
exception of the few who are setting ahead
of England in many new markets, and they
like nothing better than business which
runs in an old groove.

With the Panama canal an accom-
plished fact, however, something has to
be done, and we are just beginning to
wonder how to do it. The English are
not so much interested in bringing
changes on British trade and over-sea mar-
kets.

Meetings Are Held.

At the first of these meetings recently
held under the auspices of the Royal
Statistical society the question was
raised whether England would be able
to maintain her supremacy, and Presi-
dent Lincoln Hutchinson of the University
of California, in the most polite and
amiable manner, succeeded in telling us
many unpleasant truths which have
given rise to considerable anxiety since
then.

As a matter of fact there is a gen-
eral feeling here that old successes have
had the effect of making British mer-
chants, with their love of conservatism
and weakness, overconfident to the point of
the United States, even before the open-
ing of the canal, have successfully in-
vaded markets which used to be abso-
lutely controlled by Great Britain, the
new conditions are bound to mean serious
loss to British trade unless our mer-
chants adopt more modern and up-to-date
methods.

The first results are thought to be felt
in the coal trade, even now convinced that
they will not be able to compete with
America, which has already almost
driven them out of the West Indian mar-
ket.

BANKRUPT IN 1836;

DIVIDEND IN 1913

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, March 8.—A dividend was
recently ordered to be declared under the
bankruptcy, which occurred in 1836,
Charles Sutton Dixon, who was then
trading as a printer and stationer in the
city.

Probably all the creditors are dead,
but it may be satisfactory to their repre-
sentatives to know that if they establish
their claims in due form the funds which
have come to hand will entitle them to
receive a dividend of 15 cents on the
dollar.